No grander work will e'er be given, To man on earth or saint in heaven. Than that of Christ's—mankind to save From sin, from death's eternal grave.

But, thinking of that mighty one, Do not forget what men have done; First honor him whom God selects,

To clear their country's foes away.
'Twas Washington who first did fight,
To let in freedom's brightest light. True, Cosar was a mighty one,

Napoleon has tright honors won; But yet ambition was their nim, They fought for right less than for fame. And hence among a nation's brave.
With those who fought their homes to save.
We know the one who fought for right
Will be the greatest in God's eight.

The "Father of our Country" is dead, But let it pass, as it is said. Rejoice in this that he was born, To free his country from her scorn

Twas duty led him in the fight. And naught could turn him from the right. A probered crown he would not take; For sovereign rule he fought to break.

So well as they who conquered fell; The Fritish lion at his teet, Proud England rankling with defeat.

His payment was a country's love, And God's reward in heaven above, His joy the land he fought to save. And he the prayest of the brave. My prayer is this—could not be more-

That freedom's flag may still wave o'er The land our fathers' blood bath bought, Till the name of Washington's forgot. SANDY VALLEY, Pa.



skillful Frenchmen. At the are of nineteen be was appointed one of the Adjutant Generals of Virginia, which gave him the rank of his or, and soon after he was advanced to a Colonelcy, and sent by Gov. Dinwiddle to the Ohio with dis-



patches to the French commander, who was patches to the French commander, who was erecting fortifications from Canada to New Orleans, in violation of existing treaties. The Geverner was so much pleased with the faithful discharge of this only, thathie ordered his journal, which extended to only olghty days to be printed; but, small as it was, it afforded evidence of great sagarity, fortifude, and a sound judgment, and firmly laid the foundation of his future fame. In the spring of 1755, Washington was per-

suaded to accommany Gen. Braddock as an aid, with the rank of Colonel, in his disastrons expedition against Fort DuCuesne; and had his advice been followed on that occasion, the result would have been different.
Three years afterward (1788) Washington com

the Virginians in another expedition against the fort, which terminated successfully At the close of this campaign he left the army and was seen after married to Mrs. Martha Cus and was seen after married to Mrs. Martha Cus tis (the widow of Col. Daniel Parke Custis) whose maiden name was Danaridge, and whose intelligent and patriotic conduct, as wife and widow, will ever be gratefully remembered in

In 1750 he was elected to the House of Bur gesses, and continued to be relarged to that hody, with the excep ion of occasional intervals, until 1774, when he was sent to represent Virginia in t e Continental Contress. His well-tempered zeal and multary skill, which enabled him to suggest the most proper means for na-tional detense, if the country were urged to ex-tremities, scon fixed all eves upon him, as one well qual-fied to direct in the hour of peril; and accordingly, after the first a one of the revolu-tionary drains was opened at Lexington and Concord, and an army had concentrated at Cam-bridge, he was, on the 15th of Jone, 1775, unani-monary appropriate Concording to the con-

bridge, he was, on the lith of June, 1775, unanimously appointed Commander in chief of the American forces. The sel-sacricing spiris which governed his future course is too wall known to require any old idation.

After bringing the war to a successful termination, he hastened to Amapolis, where Congress was then in session, and on the 23d of December, 1783, formally religned his commission. In May, 1.83, he was elected to the convention which not at Philadelphia for the purpose of forming a Constitution and was at once called upon to preside over its deliberations. After upon to preside over its deliberations. After that admirable instrument was adopted by the people, he was unanimously elected the first President of the United S. a. os for Louryears; at the expiration of which he was unan mously re

the expiration of which he was unanimously reelected for a second term.

On the lith of December, 1794, he was seized
with an inflammation in the throat, which grew
worse the next day, and terminated his life on
the lith, in the (8th year of his age.

PLECTION AS COMMANDMALIN-CHIEF.

On the lith of June, 1.75, Washington was
unanimously elected by Courses to commend
all the Continental forces raised, or to be
raised, for the defense of American liberty, and
when he appeared in his place the next day, the
President of that body acquainted him with his
election, in a well-timed address, and requested
that he should accept of that employment; to
which Washington replied as follows:

"Mis Praceitant? Toough I am truly sensible of the bigh honor done me, in this appoint-

"Mis. Passings represent as follows."

Mis. Passings represent districts appointment, yet I feet great districts, from consciounces, the same properties of the extensive and important trust: However, as the Congress desire it, I will enter upon the momentons dury, and exert every power to passess in their service, and for support of the glorious cause. I beginned they will accept my most cordia thanks for this distinguished testimony of their approbation.

"Bur, lest some unlooky event anguld happen, unfavorable to my reputation, I begin may be remembred, by every gentleman in the room, that I, this day, declars, with the namest sincerity. I do not think mayned equal to the commend I am benefit with.

"As to pay, sir, I beginave to assure the Conpress, that, as no positions of consideration could

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

have tempted me to accept this ardions employment at the expense of my demestic case and happiness. I do not wish to make any profit from it. I will keep an exact account of my extended the state of the sta



INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA.

"Having now finished the work assigned me, I retire from the great theater of action, and bidding an affectionate fare well to this nuguet body, under whose orders I have so long acted,

of there offer my commission, and take my leave of all the employments of public life.

HIS FIRST INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

In recordance with previous arrangements.
Gen. Washington met Congress in New York on the 30th of April, 1780, for the purpose of being inaugurated as the first President of the United States. The oath of office having been edministered by the Chancel or of the State of New York, in presence of the Senate and House of

York, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Freedent delivered the following image rat a dress.

"Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives: Among the vicissitules in ident to life, no event could have filled me with greater anxieties than that of which the notification was train much by your order, and received on the 18th day of the present month. On the one hand, I was summoned by my country, whose voice I can never hear but with veneration and love, from a retreat which I had chosen with the fondest predilection, and, in my flattering hopes, with an immutable decision, as the asylum of my declining years; a retreat which was rendered every day more necessary, as well as more dear to me, by the addition of habit to inclination, and of frequent interruptions in my health, to and of frequent interruptions in my health, to the gradual waste committed on it by time. On the other hand, the magnitude and difficulty On the other hand, the magnitude and difficulty of the trust to which the voice of my country called me, being sufficient to awaken in the wisest and most experienced of her citizens a distractiul scruliny into his qualifications, could not but, everwhelm with despondency one who, inheriting inferior endowments from nature, and unpracticed in the duries of civil administration, ought to be peculiarly conscious of his own deficiencies. In this conflict of emisticus, all I dare aver, is that it has been my fai hiul study to collect my duty from a just appreciation of every circumstance by which is neglet be affected. All I dere hope, is that if, in electring this tack, I have been too much swaved by a gentoful rememor nee of former instances, or by an effectionate sensionity to this transcendant proof of the confidence of my fellow-citizons, and have thence too intis consulted my incapacity as well as distoclimation. ulted my incapacity as well as distaclimation for the weighty and untried cares before me, my error will be pullisted by the motives which misled me, and its consequences be judged by

Founder of the Republic.

BRIEF SECTION OF THE LIFE OF GEORGE WASH.

DIGHTON.

HE most exemplary charactor, perhaps, that ever adorned any earlier of the Country of the Founder of a beautiful to the collection of the Founder of a beautiful to the politic of the Founder of a beautiful to the politic of the Founder of a beautiful to the politic of the Founder of a beautiful to the politic of the Founder of a beautiful to the politic of the Founder of a beautiful to the politic of the Founder of a beautiful to the politic of the Founder of a beautiful to the politic of the founder of a beautiful to the politic of the Founder of a beautiful to the politic of the Founder of a beautiful to the politic of the Founder of a beautiful to the politic of the Founder of the total to the politic of the Founder of the total to the politic of the Founder of the total to the politic of the Founder of the total to the politic of the Founder of the total to the politic of the Founder of the total to the politic of the Founder of the total to the politic of the Founder of the total to the politic of the Founder of the total to the politic of the Founder of the total to the politic of the Founder of the total to the politic of the Founder of the total to the politic of the County, was been in the second of the total to the politic of the Founder of the Fo

opportunities, I shall again give way to my enwhile you carefully avoid every alteration which might ended or the benefits of an united and effective government, or which ought to await the future assens of experience, a reverence for the characteristic rights of treemen, and a recard for the public harmony, will sufficiently influence your deliterations on the question, how far the former can be more impregnably fortified or the latter be safely and savantage-

be finited to such actual e-penditures as the public good may be though to require.

"Having thus imparted to you my sentiments, as they have been awakened by the occasion which trings us together. I shall take my present leave; but not without resorting once more to the benign Parent of the human race, in hamble supprileation, that since its less been

hope that the remainder of his days would be peacefully enjoyed in his much cherished home; but these pleasing anticipations were not al-

onsiv premoted.

"To the preceding observations I have one to To the preceding observations I have one to neld, which will be most properly addressed to the House of Representatives. It concern myself, and will, therefore it as brief as possible. When I was first nonned with a call into the service of my country, then on the eve of an arthous struggle for its liberties, the light in which I con emphated my duty required that I which I con emplated my duty required that I should remoun a every pectuary compensation. From this resolution I have in no instance departed; and being still under the impressions which produced it, I must decline, as inapplicable to myself, any share in the personal emoluments which may be indispensably included in a permanent provision for the executive department; and must accordingly pray that the pecuniary catimates for the station in which I am placed, may during my continuance in it, be limited to such actual expenditures as the public good may be thought to require.

misical me, and its consequences be judged by my country, with some share of the partiality in which they originated.

Such being the impressions under which I have, in obedience to the public semmons, re-



The Candian of it is have nothed to match that any ferrent supplied to the present station, it would be peculiarly improper to conti, in this first offeta network any ferrent supplied to the horse provided in the connectic of nations—and whose provides and the connectic of nations and th

they were at the time of his death, and contain many articles of great interest. In front of the house sloping to the river is a lawn of five or six acres. About three humbred yards south of the mansion, on a hillside in full view of the river, is the old family vault, where the body of Washington was first laid and remained till 1837, when it was removed to a new vault at no great distance on the edge of a deep wooded dell. Mount Vernon mansion was built by occurs Washington's older brother Lawrence, who settled there in 1743, and named the estate in bonor of Admiral Vernon, under whom he served in the West Indies. George Washington added wings to the mansion, and greatly enlarged and embellished the estate, which was his home from boyhood till his death. He bequeathed it to Bushrod Washington, from whom it passed to his nephew Joha A. Washington. By him the mans on and two hundred acres of land were sold in 1858 for \$200,000 to the "Ladles" Mount Vernon, Association, "who design to hold it in perpetuity as a place of public resort and pilgimasse.

Independence Hall, in the city of Philadel.

independence Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, was built in 1792-5. Here the second Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence. In this hall Lafeyette had a great public reception in 1824, and in 1833 a movement was commenced to ro tore it to its original condition, and to set it apart for dignifical condition, and to set it apart for dignifical rolles were placed there for permanent preservation. In 1834 the consolidated city took a ronewed interest in it; the old Independence bell was taken from the tower and placed in the hall, a large number of portraits from the Peale preservation. In 1854 the consolidated city took a renewed interest in it: the old Independence bell was taken from the tower and placed in the hall, a large number of portraits from the Peale gallery were hung on the walls, and a keeper was appointed. It is open to visitors. Independence Hall is the center of a line of ancient buildings, called State Bouse Row, those en either side of it being occupied by courts and city and county offices.

Was It an Unkind Fate!

Janet Russell was the belle of the village, a Canadian village on the St. Lawrence, and was admired by all the swains who dwelt in those parts, but her "steady company" was a handsome young fellow—John Miller, son of the village postmaster, who also kept a general store. John and Janet went together to a rustic frolic one night, and on the road John asked the old question, which was answered in the affirmative. Things went nicely, but at last, Janet dancing twice in succession with a young fellow whom he had looked upon as a rival, John felt bad, and on the way home sharp words passed between them. The girl told him she wished it had been Charley Hall (the rival) who had asked her the question before mentioned, whereat John said he would give her a day to take that back, and if not-why, all was over between them. Janet relented when she had time to think about it, and the next morning wrote a note to John and dropped it into the letter-box at old Mr. Miller's store. Time passed on. A year or so after that Charley Hall and Janet Russell were married, and John Miller was wedded to another girl. Some five years passed and old Mr. Miller died, leaving his property and his store to his son, who at once set about making improvements. And it so happened that the day the old letter-box was broken up Mrs. Hall, accompanied by her eldest daughter, 4 years old, was in the store. A letter dropped to the floor; a workman picked it up, and, with the remark, "Here's an old letter addressed to you, Mr. Miller," passed it to John. At the moment he was talking to his old sweetheart.

He took the letter and turned it over and over in his hand. As Janet's eye fell on it she blushed. John opened the note and read it, then he handed it to Janet with a bow and the words: "That has been in the box ever since the day a.t.r we went to the dance at Turner's. Ah, Janey, if I had only known!" Mrs. Hall took her child by the hand and went home without a word. Janet's poor little note had been caught and concealed for nearly six years, and had changed the current of four lives, but for better or worse who can tell?

Handy Telegraphing.

A new scheme of card telegrams is being tried in Hungary for use in districts having a postoffice, but without a telegraphic service, says the London Electrical Review. Cards are sold at the postoffice at the price of thirty-five kreutzer for five words, excess to be paid for by additional postage stamps, to be affixed at the corner.

The telegram can be put in any letter box, and is forwarded to the nearest telegraph office, and from there it is dispatched without further delay or

I is not so generally known to the public as it might be that in England tel grams can be posted at any pillar box, and will be sent on from the nearest telegraph office.

Some su a scheme of special forms for this purpose, in shape of carl telegrams, might render this of greater practical utility, and the example of Hungary is worthy of the attention of the postoffice authorities.

Doctors Who Advertise.

The right to advertise is as perfect as the right to practice. A Chicago physician in connection with ano her, chose to give pullic advertisement of their office and of the certificates of patients who were well pleased with their treatment. They found this, presumably, a u eful means of extending their practice. They did not engage in any illicit practice. The State Board of Health revoked his license. An appeal was had to the Governor, who has overruled this decision of the Board of Health and disposed fina'ly of the idea that a physican has no light to exploit his skill for the same rea on that a mercha t ex als his wares and presents h s price as attracti e .- Lhicago Sunuay National.

The Growth of Canadian Cities.

The Canadian ci i s have nothing to

In view of the evident need of an electoral reform in this country, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, and of the prominence with which the Australian method of voting has been suggested as a relief, the work entitled "The Australian Ballot System," by John H. Wigmore, of the Boston Bar, becomes of unusual interest.

Mr. Wigmore says: "It is proposed in the following introductory pages to sketch the history of the measure known as the Australian ballot system, as it passed from state to state in Australia, on to the mother country in Europe, thence westward to Canada, and eastward to continental countries, and finally westward again to these United States, and in conclusion to take up briefly the reasons underlying its effectiveness and the ap-plication of its principles to practical con-

ditions in this country."

The system is, briefly, as follows: The intends to vote, folds up the slip and hands it to the presiding officer, who deposits it in the ballot-box.

In the hame of the candidate for whom he ing to allow his ballot to be seen, to show he is going to vote, shall be fined.

A number of emergencies which are liable to arise are provided for. A blind

GUARDING THE BALLOT.

THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM OF VOTING EXPLAINED.

Details of a Method Which Is Becoming Widely Popular in This Country—Wigmore's Recently Published Work on the Plan—Its Origin and Growth.

Plan—Its Origin and Growth.

Details of the voting population) to have the name of their candidate printed on the same ballot with the names of all other candidates for the same office, so that before the law and before the voters all candidates and all party organizations will stand on a perfectly even footing.

The ballot act passed in Massachusetts in 1888 provides that all bullots shall be printed and distributed at public expense. Conventions, caususes, or individual voters to the proper may nominate

ers to the proper number may nominate ers to the proper number may nominate candidates, any party being entitled to representation which, at the election next preceding, polled at least 3 per cent. of the entite vote. The certificate of nomination must be properly signed and attested. Nominations of candidates for any offices to be filled by the voters of the State at large may be made by nomination papers signed by not less than 1,000 qual-ified voters of the State. Nominations of candidates for electoral districts or diviscandidates for electoral districts or divisions of the State may be made by nom-ination papers signed in the aggregate for each candidate by qualified voters of such district or division, not less in number than one for every 100 persons who voted at the next preceding annual election in such district, but in no case less than fifty.

Nomination papers for State offices shall be filed at le st fourteen days before sim is to provide for a secret ballot. To the election, and for city offices at least secure this the ballots are printed at pubsix days before. The tickets must be lic expense, the names of all the candidates for all the offices being on one slip. day of election, and the tickets are also to The voter, having passed the usual exam- be published in at least two newspapers ination as to his eligibility, receives one of in each county. The voter receives his these slips from a ballot officer, and re- ballot from an election officer, marks it in tires alone to an unoccupied compariment a private compartment of the voting-shelf, of a booth, a long counter divided off by and deposits it in the box without leaving partitions. Here he marks with a cross the inclosed space. Any person attempt-the name of the candidate for whom he ing to allow his ballot to be seen, to show

The plan was introduced by Francis S. or il iterate person may receive assistance Dutton, member of the Legislature of in preparing his ballot from an election South Australia from 1851 to 1865, and officer. An acceptance of the nomination during that time twice at the head of the is sometimes required, and in some cases Government. The secret ballot was first | candidates are required to make a deposit



proposed by him in the session of Legislat- in order to prevent excessive and irreive Council of 1851, before representative sponsible candidary. Some methods furgovernment and universal suffrage had nish a sort of sentry-box in which the been granted to South Australia. In 1856 ticket is prepared, but the partitioned came the Constitution granting popular shelf is the usual plan. Arrangements representation and manhood suffrage. for the identification of the official bal-The measure became a law, under the lots, withdrawals of candidates, and name of the elections act, in 1857. Soon space for additional names are also made. the aspect of elections was completely rural, and legislative-in the colony.

land, where thoughtful men were shall vitiate the election, if the principles anxiously looking for some solution of of the act have been followed, and if the In the elections of 1868 matters Hartington in the chair, to inquire into the existing methods of conducting elections, of parl mentary and municipal elections." In 1870 the committee reported a recommendation that the secret ballot be adopted. The fruit of the movement was the ballot act of 1872, based substantially on the South Australian method, but moditions in Great Britain. Belgium and Nor-Canada introduced it with success. A number of States in this country

have taken steps toward the introduction of the system. In New York the first sters were taken in 1887, during the winter of which the Commonwealth Club devoted several meetings to the failure of the law to protect the suffrage. A committee was appointed to graft a bill. which was joined by a like committee from the City Reform Club, and a measure was prepared which, after being apthe Commonwealth Club, the Reform Clab, the City Reform Club, and was referred to the Committee on passed, but was veloed by Gov. Hill. In Ma-sachusetts a bill was presented and passed in the Legi-lature of 1888. The monsure was defeated in Michigan through the failure of the two b suches of the Legislature to agree. The Legislatures of nearly every State now have measures providing for the secret ballot before them, and before many years it is probaroceived the approval of the Legislatures of seventeen civil zed States, and regulates the elect ons of 85,000,000 peo-The cardinal features of the system, as

everywhere adopted, are two: An arrangement for polling by which compulsory secrecy of voting is secured, and an offi-oial ballot containing the names of all candidates printed and di-tributed under he appears confident of ultimately getting State or municipal authority. The secret ballot checks bribery and all those corrupt practices which consist in voting according to a bargain or understanding. A man is not apt to place his money corruptly when he can not satisfy himself that the vote is according to agreement. The marking of the vote in seclusion reaches effectively another great class of evils including violence and intimidation, improper influence, dictation by employers or organizations, the fear of ridicule or dislike, or of social or commercial injury. Tumult and disorder at the polls, burgaining and trading of votes, and all burgaining and trading of votes, and all what pping post. Five of them got twenty questionable practices depending upon the lashes each for burglary, and the other knowledge gained of the drift of the consists got five lashes each for largeny. Seven test must dis ppear. Another essential feature of the Another essential of the victims were white men. Two of the must dis ppear of the Another essential of the victims were white men. Two of the men—Grorge Devlin and Henry Milvelopment of the traditional system of ler, alias Curly Harris—are Ph ladelphin nomination in England and Australia. Now the only avenue to an election seems | see the crooks put ished. Devlin, who is to a through a nomination by a canous or a lerge fellow, never flanched, but Miller convention. The proposed system enables any body of citizens of the number of those who got, twenty lashes stood in prescribed by law (sometimes as low as 1 the pillory for one hour.

ENTRANCE

The Dominion elections act, in force in changed. Rios and disorder disappeared canada, was passed in 1874, and is re-entirely, and the day of polling saw such quietness that a stranger would not realize that an election was going on. Intim- ject. It provides that twenty-five electors idation by landlords and dictation by may nominate a candidate; that the nomtrades unions alike ceased. Its operations | instion paper must contain the consent in have since been extended, so that now it spylies to all elections alike-municipal, the sum of \$50 must be paid to the returning officer at the time of handing in the The system spread rapidly throughout nomination paper. It is provided, as in Australia, and soon was heard of in Eng- the English statute, that no informality

the problem of pure and trang il electresult of the election has not been affected. Fears have sometimes been expressed reached a climax, and March, 1869, saw a | that the new method of marking the vote committee appointed, with the Marquis of | would have difficulties for the less intelligent voters, but the result has showed these to be groundless. For instance, at in order to provide further guarantees the Leeds election of 1874, out of 31,793 "for the tranquillity, purity and freedom votes only eighty were void for uncertainty or failure to mark. In the Kent election only thirty-two votes out of 23,-000 were lost for uncertainty, and these were the first trials of the system, and in places where illiteracy reaches its height. As regards politing arrangements under fied, enlarged and carefully applied to the new system, it was found that at the the circumstances of its new home. It at time of greatest pressure (and that under once commended itself to the people, and the cumbrous English provisions for taknow covers almost the entire field of elec- ing the votes of illiterates) votes could be received at the rate of from 150 to 200 per way soon adopted the secret ballot, and hour, and this even where only private compartments were provided at each

polling-place. The leading device for defeating the secret ballot is known as the Tasmanian dodge. By it the elector manages to substitute a spurious ballot for the official one given him by the ballot-clerk, and takes the official ballot to the man who is buying votes outside. He marks it in ink. and gives it to one of his purchases, who enters the inclosure, votes the marked ticket, and takes the blank ticket to the man outside. This can be obviated by the system of marking the ballot when it the Labor party, was presented to the As- is given to the elector. The advantages of sembly about the middle of the session the Australian system of voting have been of 1888, and was known as the far more than its drawbacks, and now that Yates bill. With similar bills it it has received a thorough trial under widely varying conditions, the prospect Judiciary, and what was known as the Yates-Saxton bill was reported and careful consideration. careful consideration.

THE HAYTIEN REPUBLIC.

The Steamer Whose Seizure Coused Such an Uproar Reaches Boston. The famous steamer Haytien Republic

has arrived at Boston. As soon as her presence became known she was besieged by tugs bearing reporters in search of inble that the entire election machinery of terviews with H. C. Morse, owner, and the country will have been reformed in Captain Crampton, the man who stuck by accordance with the principles of the the ship all through the troublesome days Anstralian method. The system has now of her seizure. Morse said that the ship was robbed by its captors of everything of any value. All departments were ransacked. nothing of any use being left except those which were immovable. When asked about the indemnity he said that considering all things he thought the \$200,000 demanded a very moderate sum. None of it has yet been paid, and Mr. Morse has no definite idea when it will be paid, but it. He was very indignant in describing the offenses of the Haytiens. He cited as an instance the assurance of the commander of the gunboat which ran into the Haytien Republic, who actually announced that he should demand damages for the injuries received by his own vessel.

GIVEN TWENTY LASHES.

Several Criminals Whipped and Filleried

Sheriff Allen, of Wilmington, Del., whipped eleven prisoners at the Newcastle